

The Anaconda Standard.

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ANACONDA, MONTANA, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1894.

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\$2.00 Hat Pins for 75c

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for nervous or sick head-
ache, brain exhaustion,
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R

BERLIN IS BOILING HOT

The Heat of the Last Few Days Has
Been Intense.

QUIET AS TO LITTLE COREA

Germany is Not Having Very Much
to Say in Regard to the Dis-
pute in the Orient—
Watching France.

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BERLIN, July 28.—The heat throughout Germany has been intense, causing much suffering and many strokes have been the result. Outdoor work has been suspended and complete lethargy prevails in this city to-day. Everyone able to do so has left the town and those who remain are sweltering in the torrid atmosphere.

German newspapers, in commenting upon the Korean crisis, note the reserved attitude of France in the face of the fact that she would welcome anything likely to embarrass China. This is regarded as being due to the czar's influence, and would seem to indicate that Russia does not desire to interfere between China and Japan unless she is forced to.

Forty socialist meetings were held here yesterday evening for the promotion of the beer boycott. But 25 small halls or rooms could be obtained for the use of the boycotters. The landlords of the large halls had combined to thwart the boycott, and they subscribed to a fund to compensate the owners of halls for their losses.

Resolutions were adopted at all the meetings promising continued support of the boycott.

The Prussian commission of Visitation basin reports 22 deaths from cholera and 11 new cases of that disease during the past week. A strict river inspection has been adopted at Dusseldorf and Cologne.

CLEVELAND IS ANXIOUS

He Wants the Tariff Question Settled
Promptly.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—When the tariff conference broke up the house members were disposed to hold out stiffly for considerable concessions on cutlery and steel rails. The prospects are now that the rates on rails will be lowered somewhat but that the cutlery rate will not be changed. The senate conferees probably will accept the house rate of \$1 per pound on wrapped tobacco, retaining the senate phraseology. There will also be some changes in the woolen schedule, the most important of which probably will be in the paragraph relating to cloth for men's wear. Cotton cloth and cotton yarns will probably be reduced to the extent of about 5 per cent., as will laces and embroideries, on which the rate will probably be made 45 instead of 50 cents. The rates on China and earthenware, which are slightly higher than those of the senate bill, will be accepted.

The president's desire to see Mr. Wilson before the conference opened, coupled with Speaker Crisp's call at the white house yesterday, and the president's request of McMillan to come to the white house last night, were all accepted in congressional circles as evidence that the president was willing to let Chairman Wilson and McMillan know exactly what his opinion was before the conference was resumed. When the visit of Mr. Wilson to the white house became known among the members it was felt on all sides that a settled policy on the part of the administration had been agreed on.

It was the almost unanimous expression of the members that but two courses were open, in view of the attitude of the senate and the tie vote yesterday, viz: To accept practically the senate bill or leave the McKinley law stand, and the expressions were quite general that as between the senate bill, with such modifications as could be obtained, and the McKinley law, the president and Mr. Wilson would reluctantly accept the former and thus end the legislative panic and avert the probable failure of all tariff legislation.

A member whose relations with the president are very close said that while he could not speak with authority he had no doubt that an agreement between the conferees, even though it be the acceptance of the senate bill with some modifications, would be acquiesced in by the president as the best thing obtainable.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The democratic members of the conference committee on the tariff bill resumed session to-day. All were present except Chairman Voorhees, who is ill. Indications are there will be numerous changes in the less important schedules, as agreed upon tentatively in the former conference. It is believed there will be no material changes in the metal schedules.

Before the committee meeting the president sent for Chairman Wilson and held a long conference with him. It is generally believed as between the senate bill, with such modifications as can be obtained, and the McKinley law the president and Wilson will accept the former.

Just after 1 o'clock the democratic conference adjourned for the day. The house members, however, intended to have a meeting to-day to prepare a reply to the ultimatum of the senate conferees.

Immediately after adjournment Mr. Montgomery had a conference with Speaker Crisp, and it is understood the democratic leaders of the house will canvass carefully. It is said that the house members of the conference were very reticent to-day and listened without comment to the statements made by the senators.

There was no joy or exuberance exhibited by either side and the house members present said the situation was critical. A member of the ways and means committee, who is not one of the conferees, stated that a strong sentiment was developed in the house in favor of recalling the house conferees and passing the senate bill, as grave fears were entertained that it was dangerous to continue the contest much longer. He said that in all probability a call for a caucus would be circulated and that an agreement would be reached by Tuesday night. The caucus probably would be held at that time with a view to pass the senate bill with such changes as could be gained.

Chairman Wilson saw several members

of the house during the early part of the day, and while he avoided a direct commitment on the fight between the house and the senate, the members got the impression in a general way that Mr. Wilson regarded the situation as extremely precarious, and as presenting a choice between the senate bill, somewhat modified, and a continuance of the McKinley law, and that he regarded the former as the lesser evil.

The early session in the conference was devoted entirely to an interchange of views on the situation, with the senate members doing the greater part of the talking. They told the house members that in the present feeling in the senate it was out of the question for the senate conferees to make any concession on the principal articles in dispute, and that in their opinion the conference would have to adopt practically the senate bill or there would be no tariff legislation.

The house democratic conferees went to the ways and means committee soon after the general conference with the senators ended, and the four house conferees held a secret session. It was the first time they had met in this way and it was taken to indicate a purpose to decide on a line of action. It was stated positively by the house conferees that the meeting with the senators had been confined to a general going over of the subject and that no agreement had been reached on iron, coal or sugar.

At 1:30 p. m. the session of the house conferees had assumed important proportions and was regarded as the turning point of the tariff struggle. It was said by those in a position to know the drift of affairs behind closed doors, that the meeting would last until 5 o'clock and that Chairman Wilson and his three associates were face to face with the plain proposition of whether or not they would accept practically the senate bill or nothing.

The democrats of the conference will meet on Monday again and possibly in the afternoon the republican members will be called in. Later Chairman Wilson sent for the entire ways and means committee of democrats and republicans, and some general legislation referred to the committee was taken up. At the close of the meeting in the ways and means committee room Chairman Wilson said the full committee had approved Representative Doollittle's bill to admit certain exhibits to the exposition at Tacoma, Wash., free of duty. The chairman declined to state what the tariff conferees had done at their secret session.

Notices have been sent to the republican members that the full conference committee will meet on Monday at 1 o'clock.

MAKING MANY CHANGES.

A Naval Deal Involving Important Promotions and Retirements.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—A big naval deal involving important promotions and retirements, is progressing satisfactorily. Admiral Joseph Fife has already been retired with the highest rank, and Commodore C. S. Stanton has been nominated and confirmed as admiral. The commission of Admiral Stanton was issued by the president to-day and will be forwarded immediately to that officer.

According to a prearranged plan, Admiral Stanton will apply for retirement under the 4 years' service law and his application will be granted without delay. This will result in the promotion of Commodore Henry Ervin to the grade of Admiral next week, and his retirement will speedily follow. The effect of those two retirements will result in the early promotion of Commodores R. W. Meade and Charles C. Carpenter.

The commander of the North Atlantic or home station will be filled by assignment to Admiral Meade, who will, however, substitute the New York as the flagship of the station in preference to the San Francisco as at present. It is settled that the New York, under command of Captain Evans, will remain on the home station, whether a flagship or not, and that she will not go abroad as the flagship on the European station.

APPEALING FOR AID.

The Coxeyites in Washington Are in a
Bad Condition.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The bosses of men trying to themselves the "Industrial army," in camp at Roslyn, Va., opposite Washington, finding themselves in bad straits, have issued an appeal to the public for aid. The appeal recites the sufferings of the men in journeying hither and the object of coming here, and announces that while "at war with hunger, wretchedness and despair," they propose to stay here unless forcibly removed until their demands are granted. Continuing, the appeal says: "The encampment is to-day nearly destitute of provisions or means of shelter, and it is absolutely necessary that the friends of this movement should come to our immediate assistance. We, therefore, make an earnest application to all who can contribute something for our support to do so immediately."

PEACE REIGNS AGAIN.

The Federal Troops No Longer Working
to Keep Trains Moving.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—In only one section of the country are United States troops engaged actively in keeping open railroad traffic, which was interrupted by the strike. This is the country along the Northern Pacific railroad. To-day General Otis at Vancouver Barracks telegraphed the war department the Northern Pacific agents had requested him to furnish troops to open that part of the line lying in the Coeur d'Alene country. The general consented to provide troops from the force now at Wardner, Idaho, with the understanding they are to confine themselves to pushing forward the mail trains and preventing obstructions to interstate commerce.

SORROW OF THE SETTLERS.

Nebraska People Reported to Be in a
Very Bad Flight.

DENVER, July 28.—Travelers from the East report widespread destruction of crops in Kansas and Nebraska by hot winds. Corn will have to be shipped into many counties of Nebraska to enable the farmers to live another year. The highways are thronged with disheartened settlers who have abandoned their homes and are moving east. No similar scene has been witnessed since 1873.

THEIR PAPA WAS RICH

But Mr. Ming Died; Now His Heirs Are
Having a Time of It.

THE MINGS AND THEIR MONEY

Montana's Wealth as Noted in the
Books of the Several County
Assessors—Mrs. Buch-
anan's Divorces.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

HELENA, July 28.—The state board of equalization fixed the assessment value of the Butte, Anaconda & Pacific railroad to-day at \$4,000 per mile. The last county to send in its assessment returns was Ravalli. They came this afternoon.

Following are the figures of the state's total assessment, exclusive of railroads.

COUNTY.	REAL.	PERSONAL.	TOTAL.
Beaverhead.....	\$1,202,000	\$1,467,044	\$2,669,044
Cascade.....	8,400,286	2,128,328	10,528,614
Chouteau.....	682,186	2,044,974	2,727,160
Custer.....	1,187,968	4,684,138	5,872,106
Dawson.....	280,543	1,634,635	1,915,178
Deer Lodge.....	4,984,580	1,686,723	6,671,303
Flathead.....	1,520,851	615,683	2,136,534
Fergus.....	1,246,394	2,255,884	3,502,278
Gallatin.....	4,166,200	1,579,428	5,745,628
Granite.....	907,524	765,845	1,673,369
Jefferson.....	1,564,292	1,292,521	2,856,813
Lewis and Clark.....	12,167,869	4,322,610	16,490,479
Madison.....	1,405,815	1,977,785	3,383,600
Miner.....	24,2770	1,957,555	2,201,832
Missoula.....	2,741,210	1,066,980	3,808,190
Park.....	2,386,813	1,534,578	3,921,391
Ravalli.....	992,988	687,814	1,680,802
Silver Bow.....	11,184,850	6,814,585	17,999,435
Teton.....	654,471	754,354	1,408,825
Yellowstone.....	41,573	228,814	270,387
Yellowstone.....	1,500,871	2,104,447	3,605,318

The supreme court issued a writ of certiorari this afternoon directed to the judges of the district court, commanding them to send up the record of proceedings in the Ming estate for review by the higher court. It was on the application and affidavit of John and James L. Ming, the sons of Mr. Ming, that the writ was granted.

In the affidavit it is stated that the estate, when Mr. Ming died, was worth \$200,000, and that in January, 1893, Mrs. Ming obtained a decree of settlement in the probate court upon a report made by her which showed that she had received up to that time \$16,376.96, and that the expenses of the estate amounted to \$21,854.26, leaving a balance due the executrix of \$3,486.20. The probate court also allowed her \$3,408.34 as commission, \$3,000 for extraordinary service and \$3,151 for attorney fees. The writ of certiorari is returnable on Sept. 3.

Ninety shares of the Steinmetz Jewelry company were sold at a master in chancery sale to-day for \$2,025 in a suit by the First National bank of Helena against the jewelry company and others. The stock was bought in for the bank.

An appeal was filed in the supreme court to-day in the divorce case of Margaret Buchanan versus David K. Buchanan, which was tried at Livingston. The plaintiff charges adultery and there were counter charges of the same character by the husband. Mrs. Buchanan got a verdict and was allowed \$30 per month alimony. Mr. Buchanan asked for a new trial, which was denied and from which he appeals.

George Dies filed a suit in the district court to-day against the Grand Republic Mining company to recover \$616.47 for supplies furnished by him at Elliston in September, 1892.

THEY ALL WANT WAR.

Japan Determined to Give China a Sound
Thumping.

YOKOHAMA, July 28.—The Japanese government has issued the following official statement: "In consequence of severe provocation three ships of the Japanese squadron were compelled to engage the Chinese fleet off Fong or Round Island. They captured the Chinese warship Tiao Kan and sunk a Chinese transport with soldiers on board. Unfortunately one of the largest ironclads of the northern fleet, the Chen Yuen, escaped to China and the Chinese torpedo cruiser, Huan Tae, escaped to Fusan, Corea. The Japanese warships engaged escaped without injury."

TRYING TO MAKE PEACE.

ROME, July 28.—The following dispatches were received from Tokio to-day: The Italian minister, acting in concert with the British minister, has presented the Japanese minister of foreign affairs proposals made by the Chinese looking to a settlement of affairs in Corea. The Japanese government reserved its reply.

SENT TO THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA.

SHANGHAI, July 28.—In addition to Hugh Matieson & Co.'s steamer Kow Shung, sunk by the Japanese cruiser, all the Chinese troops on board being drowned, the Chinese Trading company's steamer Tooneon, also being used as a transport, has been sunk by a Japanese warship. All steamers of the Chinese trading company are now here and Chinese merchant steamers have been ordered to remain here until orders from Tien Tsin.

The Tooneon was a vessel of 900 tons, commanded by Captain Lowe and belonged to the China Merchants' Steam Navigation company. She was chartered by the Chinese government to transport troops to Corea.

SHATTERED THE ENGINE.

Serious Injury Sustained by Burlington
Employees.

CHICAGO, July 28.—An attempt was made after midnight near 25th street to wreck a Burlington engine by exploding a dynamite bomb under its wheels. Joseph M. Best, special officer, was wounded in the breast and leg; Frank Moluck, a switchman, was cut in the thigh. The engine was lifted from the track and shattered.

CONVICTS MUTINY.

Serious Trouble in a Mine Near Nash-
ville, Tenn.

NASHVILLE, July 28.—The convicts at Tracey are in a state of mutiny, and as a result two men are dead and two others suffering from wounds. This afternoon the convicts loaded a pipe with explosives, placed it in a coal car and attached a slow

fuse to it. Deputy Warden Nelson and assistants were passing along another entry to bring the convicts out for the night, and when they arrived opposite the bomb it exploded. Nelson was instantly killed and Guards Terrell and Thurman slightly wounded. A negro convict named Peter Hamilton was killed by a volley from the guards. There were 115 convicts in the mine at the time, and all but 70 surrounded.

A later dispatch says the trouble with the mutinous convicts at Tracey City was ended to-day by the convicts surrendering and coming out of the mines. They were conducted to the stockade. Pete Hamilton, the convict killed, planned the mutiny.

LOOKING FOR AN ARMY.

Peruvian Rebel Leaders Won't Give Up
the Contest.

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COLON, July 28.—Dr. Flores and Gen. Oswaldo Seminario, the leaders of the Peruvian revolution, are on board the steamer which they have chartered as Guayaquil. They are about due at Iquique, where they intend to augment their forces and give fresh impetus to the revolution.

IN BAD SHAPE.

A Mutual Aid Society That Can't Pay
Much on the Dollar.

CHICAGO, July 28.—A receiver was appointed to-day for the Switchmen's Mutual Aid association. Liabilities, \$75,000; assets, \$1,150, and rights under the bonds of \$20,000 of the treasurer.

DEATH'S AWFUL HARVEST.

More Than 120,000 Chinamen Have
Died From the Plague.

HONG KONG, July 28.—The governor of Hong Kong reports that 120,000 people have died from the plague in the Canton district.

At Brighton Beach.

NEW YORK, July 28.—In spite of the heat and meager cars, the attendance at Brighton Beach was large to-day. Only four were left in the handicap and Herald was an odds-on favorite with Kildeer second choice. Jordan led into the stretch when Herald passed them, and Hamilton, thinking he had the race won, began to pull up. At that moment Jordan came up with a rush and Hamilton had to sit down and ride his hardest to win by half a length from Kildeer.

Seven furlongs—Robust won, Musmee second, Plenty third; time, 1:39½. Seven furlongs—Lord Hawkstone won, Half Mine second, Hartford third; time, 1:39½. Six furlongs—Hawwell won, True Penny second, Golden Gate third; time, 1:17. One mile and a quarter—Herald won, Kildeer second, Jordan third; time, 2:30½. Seven furlongs—Harry Fox won, Marshall second, Marguerite third; time, 1:23½. Steeplechase, full course—St. Anthony won, Rodman second, Flip Flap third; time, 1:09½.

At Saratoga.

SARATOGA, July 28.—The weather was intensely warm, but the attendance was comparatively good and the track fast. Five furlongs—Robin Hood won, Fondelina second, Tormentor third; time, 1:31. Six and one-half furlongs—Merry Monarch won, Clifford second, Pig third; time, 1:50½. Five furlongs—Prince of Monaco won, Sadie second, Sweden third; time, 1:01½. Seven furlongs—Halbrigan won, Figaro second, Mary S. third; time, 1:23½. Mile and one-sixteenth—Sargossa won, George Beck second, Mr. Jingle third; time, 1:48. Five furlongs—Correction won, Modereco second, Right-moore third; time, 1:01. Two miles—Southern won, Balarat second, Tom Flynn third; time, 3:53.

Short and Uninteresting.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The house held a very short session to-day, but transacted a deal of business. The only thing of importance in the day's proceedings was the discussion without action of a bill to amend the revised statutes so as to give federal courts additional powers in dealing with the copyright law as it applies to plays and operas. A joint resolution was adopted still further extending the appropriation for 1894 until Aug. 14. At 2:30 p. m. the house adjourned.

His Peaceful Mission.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Dr. Guzman, the Nicaraguan minister, has been informed by cable that Dr. Madriz has gone from Managua to Bluefields. Dr. Madriz is Nicaraguan secretary for foreign affairs, and the inference is that his mission is to bring about a settlement of the troubles between Nicaragua and the Mosquitoes by peaceful means.

They Took an Appeal.

CHICAGO, July 28.—The American Railway union leaders have been granted an appeal by Judge Woods of the United States court of appeals in chancery proceedings in the United States circuit court. The order leaves the injunction in force and does not interfere with the contempt proceedings against Debs and his associates.

Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The weekly bank statement is as follows:
Reserve, decrease.....\$2,290,875
Loans, decrease.....1,009,090
Specie, decrease.....400,000
Legal tenders, decrease.....3,678,400
Deposits, decrease.....5,081,700
Circulation, decrease.....109,000
The banks now hold \$71,903,725 in excess of legal requirements.

Helena's Smelter Closed.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.
HELENA, Mont., July 28.—Everything at the East Helena smelter is closed down, except the sampling mill, owing to lack of ore on account of the slowness of the roads. The smelter is buying ore to stock up and will resume in a week or 10 days.

Specie Exports.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The exports of specie from the port of New York for the week were: Gold, \$5,916,040; silver, \$53,041.

To Pay the Heroes.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Acting Secretary of the Interior Sumner to-day issued a requisition on the secretary of the treasury for \$12,500,000 to be used in quarterly payment of pensions.

MANY MADE HOMELESS

Shocking Story of Suffering Reported
From Wisconsin.

THE FORESTS ALL ABLAZE

Thousands of Homes and Millions
of Dollars Worth of Property
Destroyed in the Fierce
Flames.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., July 28.—Mayor Woodward to-day received the following telegram from Phillips: "Our city has been entirely destroyed by fire, leaving 3,000 people homeless, without food or shelter. Please take steps to send relief."

PHILLIPS, Wis., July 28.—Three thousand people have been made homeless by forest fires. Not a building is left standing in town, and property valued at between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000 has been swept away. Hundreds of men battled with the fire without success. The pine forests were dry as parchment, and the flames leaped from tree to tree with such rapidity the air seemed on fire. The baking soil sent up gas that ignited and the atmosphere seemed burning. When the fire reached the city it swept from house to house and in an hour wrapped the entire village in flames. The people were hastily conveyed by trains to neighboring towns. Nothing but a few personal effects were saved. There are rumors of loss of life, but in the confusion they cannot be confirmed. The heaviest losses by fire are those of John R. Davis, lumber, \$500,000, and Fayette Shaw, tanner, \$200,000.

MILWAUKEE, July 28.—Twenty persons are reported drowned in the lake at Phillips in endeavoring to escape being burned to death by forest fires.

Reports of forest fires in Northern Wisconsin received to-day by officials of the railroads, show a serious condition of affairs, but there was promise of heavy rains during the day.

The fires are burning between Channing and Prairie, Mich., on the Lake Superior division. The lumber camps four miles west of Channing are reported destroyed and fires are running rapidly through the woods. Trains are picking their way through the burned sections slowly.

A public meeting has been called to take action to relieve the unfortunate citizens of Phillips. Liberal responses will be made. The same state of affairs exists at Maladore, Sherry and other points west of here, but all suffered a great deal less than one year ago from forest fires. Its progress is now comparatively slight.

GRAND RAPIDS, Wis., July 28.—A forest fire is raging on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Green Bay & Minnesota roads in this section. Daily Simpson sent out a large force of men to fight the fires in the vicinity of his sawmill, located four miles from Centralia. Arpin Bros. had considerable hay burned. The cranberry marshes are endangered. It is feared a repetition of the disastrous experiences of last fall will result if rain does not come soon. Late reports are that 125 acres of Spafford & Traher's cultivated marshes have been burned. Dr. G. F. Wiles is also a heavy loser. Other marshes are on fire.

IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich., July 28.—Numerous thermometers registered 100 in the shade yesterday. Forest fires are again raging northeast of the city and much damage is being done to standing pine.

CHILTON, Wis., July 28.—Nine buildings were burned at Hilkert this morning.

DULUTH, July 28.—Heavy rain last night effectually checked the forest fire in the vicinity of Duluth. Proctor Knott, the village threatened with destruction, is now out of danger.

WASHINGTON, Wis., July 28.—The sawmill of the White River Lumber company at Mason burned last midnight with 40,000,000 feet of lumber.

An Omaha freight train went through a bridge five miles south of here and 15 cars burned.

A forest fire is raging two miles south of here. Washburn is in no danger.

BROOKLYN, Iowa, July 28.—Sixteen business buildings, including the postoffice, Chronicle office and Poweshke County bank, burned to-day. Loss, \$100,000; insurance, \$60,000.

PEACE RESTORED.

California No Longer Needs the Troops
So the Governor Says.

SACRAMENTO, July 28.—Governor Markham believes the striking railroad men in California no longer threaten serious trouble. In an interview this evening he stated that he did not think there was any further need for the state troops in the field and that he had decided to order the state militia to return to their homes.

The United States regulars and marines will remain in the field, however. In the trial of the A. R. U. men the manager of the Western Union Telegraph company at Sacramento, who had been ordered to produce copies of all telegrams sent by the A. R. U. leaders, was next called. He handed the telegrams to the court. The dispatches were all from Prisoner Knox, chairman of the strikers' mediation committee, to the various A. R. U. men, and their general tenor was to urge the men to stand firm. There was only one damaging to the defense. This read: "McIntosh, Truckee: You come with all guns and volunteers. You come by train at once without orders."